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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/681,742	10/07/2003	John T. Stults	29191-704	8150	
21971 7	590 08/10/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
WILSON SO	NSINI GOODRICH	& ROSATI	LEYBOURNE, JAMES J		
650 PAGE MI			1271217	DA DED MIDADED	
PALO ALTO,	CA 943041050		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2881		

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			me		
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	•		
	10/681,742	STULTS ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	James J. Leybourne	2881			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a repl y within the statutory minimum of thirty (will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH b, cause the application to become ABAN	y be timely filed 30) days will be considered timely. S from the mailing date of this communic IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	cation.		
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u>_</u> .				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>07 October 2003</u> is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objudrawing(s) be held in abeyance tion is required if the drawing(s)	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	is have been received. Is have been received in Apprintly documents have been re u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage	Э		
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0708&0713.	Paper No(s)/l	nmary (PTO-413) Mail Date rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed July 08, 2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Only the US patents have been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Prosser et al. (US 202/0110902A1) in view of Mordehai (US 20040108455). Prosser et al. disclose an electrospray ionization device that comprises an electrospray microfluidic chip 82 mounted to a chip holder 4 (Fig. 8). The chip holder 4 includes a chip holder

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drive system [0054] and alignment mechanism that includes a mechanical device that moves the tip end into correct position [0055].

Linear motion stages allow for movement of this entire assembly in front of the mass spectrometer to allow the device to be positioned optimally for maximum performance of the mass spectrometer while the electrospray is active. In conjunction with feedback from the mass spectrometer signal, these stages of movement allow for automation optimization of the position of the electrospray with respect to the detector [0071]. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the detected ion signal from the mass spectrometer as the feedback signal.

As shown in FIG. 1, an assembler control system 120 is coupled by electrical leads 121 to a controller box 122. The controller box includes a microprocessor, power supply for the drive motors, control voltages and electrospray voltages for the electrospray chip. The assembler control system 120 includes a central processing unit (CPU) or processor, a memory and may comprise other components [0058]. If the ionization voltage of the electrospray ionization source is applied between the emitter and the orifice of the mass spectrometer, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to connect the power supply to the mass spectrometer orifice.

Prosser et al. do not teach using a calibration solution for optimizing the parameters of the ESI device. Mordehai teaches the use of standard calibration mix sample introduced through a standard electrospray nebulizer [0024]. As admitted in the specification [0004] it is known in the art to optimize the Electrospray experimentally using either a calibrant solution or sample solution

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4. Claims 12-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bousse et al. (US 2004/0113068). Bousse et al. disclose a microfluidic chip formed with multiple fluid channels terminating at a common electrospray ionization tip for mass spectrometric analysis. The fluid channels may be formed within a substrate plate that are in fluid communication with corresponding reservoirs (abstract). A calibration solution may be selected among these fluids to adjust the operating conditions of the ESI tip before the sample under test is analyzed. The calibration solution can be used in automating this process of adjusting and optimizing the positioning or conditions of the electrospray, including the physical location of the tip relative to the mass spectrometry instrument and the applied voltage.

Bousse et al. do not teach how the optimization process can be automated. As admitted in the specification [0004] it is known in the art to optimize the Electrospray experimentally using either a calibrant solution or sample solution and observing a number of characteristics including the Taylor cone, increased analyte signal(s), reduced background signals. greater signal stability, greater spray stability and greater spray current.

In order to automate optimization of the ESI device, as taught by Bousse et al., it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to measure one or more of the parameters that are used during manual setup and automatically adjust at least one of the ESI interface conditions.

Bousse et al. teach microfluidic chips are formed with a number of microchannels that are connected to a variety of reservoirs containing fluid materials [0003]. The

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microfluidic devices available today can conveniently provide mixing, separation, and analysis of fluid samples within an integrated system that is formed on a single chip [0003]. A preferable embodiment of the invention provides microfluidic chips that are formed with individual fluid channels. These fluid channels extend through the body of the microfluidic chip and converge at a common distal tip region [0007].

As known in the art, when calibrating ESI-MS systems, calibraant solutions can be introduced separately into the system, followed by the analyte to be characterized, they can be introduced simultaneously using multiple emitters or they can be introduced simultaneously by mixing the solutions.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Leybourne whose telephone number is (571) 272-2478. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00- 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John R Lee can be reached on (571) 272-2477. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 28, 2004 JJL

15/20 SPE AU2881